federal register

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1976

PART II:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

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ANIMAL DRUGS, FEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Miscellaneous Amendments

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER I—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

[Recodification Docket No. 12]

[Docket No. 76N-0082]

SUBCHAPTER E—ANIMAL DRUGS, FEEDS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Reorganization and Republication

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, for the purposes of establishing an orderly development of informative regulations for the Food and Drug Administration, furnishing ample room for expansion of such regulations in years ahead, and providing the public and affected industries with regulations that are easy to find, read and understand, has initiated a recodification program for Chapter I of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

This is the twelfth document in a series of recodification documents that will eventually include all regulations administered by the Food and Drug Administration. It does not constitute a finding or affirmation that the drugs subject to recodification are safe and effective where questions have been previously raised and are not yet resolved, nor that all of the drugs subject to it currently conform to the effectiveness criteria based upon an evaluation of efficacy data by the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, Drug Efficacy Study Group.

In the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 25, 1976 (41 FR 8282), the Commissioner issued a regulation on antibiotic, nitrofuran, and sulfonamide drugs in the feed of animals that amended certain sections of Subchapters B and E. This recodification is effective concurrently with the effective date of that regulation, and the amendments to Subchapters B and E made by that regulation have been incorporated herein.

The following table shows the relationship of the CFR section numbers formerly under Subpart C of Part 121 of Subchapter B to this redesignation reflected in Subchapter E.

Old section	*New section*
121.200	558.3
121.207	558.680
121.208	558.128
121.210 and 558.55	558.55 and 558.58
121.213	558.274
121.220	558.430
121.233	558.78
121.237	558.368
121.238	558.126
121.241 and 558.225	558.225
121.248	558.370
121.249	526.820, 526.1014, 529.2090, 540.874d(c), and 540.874g
121.251	558.450
121.252	558.76
121.253	558.62
121.254	558.60
121.255	558.262
121.256	558.460
121.258	558.240
121.262 and 558.530	558.530
121.263 and 121.264	558.376
121.267	558.266
121.280	558.579
121.292 and 558.248	558.248
121.297	558.258
121.305	558.582
121.308	558.342
121.310	558.120
121.323	558.254

The changes being made are nonsubstantive in nature and for this reason notice and public procedure are not prerequisites to this promulgation. However, because a substantial amount of text is directly related to the antibiotic, nitrofuran, and sulfonamide drugs in animal feeds amendments published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 25, 1976, this recodification is effective March 26, 1976. For the convenience of the user, the entire text of the recodified sections placed in Subchapter E is set out below.

Dated: March 9, 1976.

SAM D. FINE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

Therefore 21 CFR is amended by redesignating the animal drug provisions in regulations under Subpart C of Part 121 of Subchapter B and placing them in Parts 526, 529, 540, and 558 of Subchapter E—Animal Drugs, Feeds, and Related Products, and republished to read as follows:

Part

526 Intramammary Dosage Forms Not Subject to Certification.
529 Certain Other Dosage Form New Animal Drugs Not Subject to Certification.
540 Penicillin Antibiotic Drugs for Animal Use.
558 New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds.

PART 526—INTRAMAMMARY DOSAGE FORMS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

1. Part 526 is added to read as follows:

Sec.
526.820 Erythromycin.
526.1014 Furaltadone.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 512, 82 Stat. 343-351 (21 U.S.C. 360b).

§ 526.820 Erythromycin.

(a) *Specifications.* (1) Each 6 milliliters of drug contains erythromycin (as erythromycin base) 300 milligrams, butylated hydroxyanisole 0.45 milligram, and butylated hydroxytoluene 0.45 milligram. The vehicle is triglyceride of saturated fatty acids from coconut oil.

(2) The drug may or may not be sterile.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is used for treatment of bovine mastitis in lactating cows.

(2) Administer 6 milliliters per infected quarter immediately after milking and allow to remain in the quarter until the next milking. Repeat after each milking for a total of three consecutive infusions.

(3) Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 36 hours (three milkings) after the latest treatment must not be used for food.

§ 526.1014 Furaltadone.

(a) *Specifications.* Each 15 milliliters of the drug contains furaltadone 500 milligrams. The vehicle is peanut oil (containing 2 percent aluminum monostearate weight per unit volume.)

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is used for treatment of bovine mastitis in lactating cows.

(2) Administer 15 milliliters in each infected quarter immediately after milking and allow to remain in the quarter until the next milking. Treatment may be repeated after each milking for a total of three instillations.

(3) Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 36 hours (3 milkings) after the latest treatment must not be used for food.

PART 529—CERTAIN OTHER DOSAGE FORMS NEW ANIMAL DRUGS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

2. Section 529.2090 is added to read as follows:

§ 529.2090 Salicylic acid.

(a) *Specifications.* (1) Each dose contains 0.55 gram of salicylic acid in a gum arabic and dextrin vehicle.

(2) Each dose is incorporated upon a device (teat dilator) suitable for insertion into and subsequent removal from the teat canal.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) The drug is used for the removal of scar tissue in the teat canal of milk-producing cows.

(2) The labeling bears directions to the user to:

(i) Treat lactating cows initially by inserting dosage and removal of the device;

(ii) Insert second dose and permit device to remain in canal until the next milking; and

(iii) Insert one dose following each milking for not more than 2 days.

(3) Milk that has been drawn from animals within 48 hours of such treatment may not be used for food.

PART 540—PENICILLIN ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FOR ANIMAL USE

3. Section 540.874d(c) is added to read as follows:

§ 540.874d Procaine penicillin and streptomycin in oil; procaine penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin in oil.

(a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) *Conditions of marketing*—(1) *Specifications.* The drug contains prednisone acetate 4 milligrams, procaine penicillin G 100,000 units, dihydrostreptomycin (sulfate) 300 milligrams, methylparaben 0.1 percent, and propylparaben 0.025 percent in each 8 grams of suspension. The vehicle is peanut oil containing 2 percent aluminum monostearate; 6.3 percent polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate. The inert propellants are dichlorodifluoromethane; dichlorotetrafluoroethane; nitrogen.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) *Conditions of use.* (i) Use for treatment of bovine mastitis.

(ii) Infuse 8 grams of suspension, expressed as a metered dose, from pressurized containers in each infected quarter immediately after milking, and allow to remain in the quarter until the next milking. Repeat at 12-hour intervals if necessary.

(iii) Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 72 hours (6 milkings) after the latest treatment must not be used for food.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 507, 512, 59 Stat. 463 as amended, 82 Stat. 343-351 (21 U.S.C. 360b, 357), unless otherwise noted.

4. Section 540.874g is added to read as follows:

§ 540.874g Procaine penicillin G-furaltadone.

(a) *Requirements for certification.* See § 540.274c.

(b) *Tests and methods of assay.* See § 440.274a of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of marketing*—(1) *Specifications.* The drug contains furaltadone 500 milligrams and procaine penicillin G 100,000 units in each 15 milliliters of peanut oil (containing 2 percent aluminum monostearate).

(2) [Reserved]

(3) *Conditions of use.* (i) The drug is used for treatment of bovine mastitis in lactating cows.

(ii) Infuse 15 milliliters in each infected quarter immediately after milking and allow to remain in the quarter until the next milking. Repeat at 12- and 24-hour intervals if necessary.

(iii) Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 96 hours (8 milkings) must not be used for food.

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

5. The table of contents is amended by adding the following sections:

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
558.3 Definitions and interpretations.

Subpart B—Specific New Animal Drugs For Use in Animal Feeds

558.55 Amprolium.
558.58 Amprolium and ethopabate.
558.60 Arsanilate sodium.
558.62 Arsanilic acid.
558.76 Bacitracin methylene disalicylate.
558.78 Bacitracin zinc.
558.120 Carbarsone (not U.S.P.).
558.126 Chlormadinone acetate.
558.128 Chlortetracycline.
558.225 Diethylstilbestrol.
558.240 Dimetridazole.
558.248 Erythromycin thiocyanate.
558.254 Famphur.
558.258 Ferrous fumarate.
558.262 Furazolidone.
558.266 Griseofulvin.
558.274 Hygromycin B.
558.342 Melengestrol acetate.
558.368 Nihydrazone.
558.370 Nitrofurazone.
558.376 Nitromide and sulfanitran.
558.430 Nystatin.
558.450 Oxytetracycline.
558.460 Penicillin.
558.530 Roxarsone.
558.579 Sulfaethoxypyridazine.
558.582 Sulfamerazine.
558.680 Zoalene.

Subpart A—General Provisions

6. Section 558.3 is added to Subpart A of Part 558 to read as follows:

§ 558.3 Definitions and interpretations.

(a) Regulations prescribing conditions under which animal drugs may be safely used in animal feed, animal feed supplements, concentrates, or premixes or in animals intended for food use shall not be construed to relieve such drugs from the provisions of section 512 of the act.

(b) For the purposes of this part:

(1) A "complete feed" is an article intended to be administered as the sole ration to an animal.

(2) A "feed supplement" is an article for the diet of an animal which contains one or more animal drugs, and is intended to be:

(i) Further diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed; or

(ii) Fed undiluted as a supplement to other rations; or

(iii) Offered free choice with other parts of the ration separately available. A "feed supplement" is safe for the animal and will not produce unsafe residues in the edible products from food-producing animals if fed according to directions.

(3) A "feed concentrate" is an article intended to be further diluted to produce a complete feed or a feed supplement and is not suitable for offering as a supplement or for offering free choice without dilution. It contains, among other things, one or more animal drugs in amounts, in a suitable feed base, such that from 100 to 1,000 pounds of concentrate must be diluted to produce 1 ton of a complete feed. A "feed concentrate" is unsafe if fed free choice or as a supplement, because of danger to the health of the animal or because of the production of residues in the edible products from food-producing animals in excess of the safe levels established in Part 556 of this chapter.

(4) A "feed premix" is an article that must be diluted for safe use in a feed concentrate, a feed supplement, or a complete feed. It contains, among other things, one or more animal drugs in high concentration in a suitable feed base such that up to 100 pounds must be diluted to produce 1 ton of a complete feed. A "feed premix" contains drugs at levels for which safety to the animal has not been demonstrated and/or which may result, when fed undiluted, in residues in the edible products from food-producing animals in excess of the safe levels established in Part 556 of this chapter.

(5) In feeding chickens:

(i) "Broiler, fryer, and roaster chickens" are chickens raised for meat purposes only.

(ii) "Replacement chickens" are chickens being raised for the purpose of egg production.

(iii) "Laying chickens" are chickens producing eggs for food.

(iv) "Breeding chickens" are chickens producing eggs used for hatching.

(6) In feeding swine:

(i) "Prestarter ration" is a feed administered from the time the baby pigs begin to eat until they weigh approximately 12 pounds.

(ii) "Starter ration" is a complete feed administered to the animals as they grow in weight from approximately 10 pounds to 50 pounds.

(iii) "Grower ration" is a complete feed administered to the animals as they grow in weight from approximately 30 pounds to 125 pounds.

(iv) "Finisher ration" is a complete feed administered to the animals as they grow in weight from approximately 100 pounds to market weight.

(c) The statements listed in this paragraph may be used on labels, if desired, in addition to the "indications for use" required by the applicable section entries:

(1) Prevention and treatment of bacterial swine enteritis by use of chlortetracycline may bear one or more of the additional parenthetical disease entities such as: "Salmonellosis or necrotic enteritis caused by *Salmonella cholerasuis* and vibrionic dysentery" immediately after the required words "bacterial swine enteritis".

(2) [Reserved]

(d) Regulations prescribing conditions under which antibiotic, nitrofuran and sulfonamide drugs may be safely used in animal feed shall not be construed to relieve such drugs from the provisions of § 558.15 where applicable.

Subpart B—Specific New Animal Drugs for Use in Animal Feeds

7. The following twenty-eight sections are added to Subpart B of Part 558 as set forth below:

§ 558.55 Amprolium.

(a) *Approvals.* (1) Premix level 25 percent granted to No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter for use as in paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* Do not use in feeds containing bentonite.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.50 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use*—(1) *Calves.* It is used in feed as follows:

(i) *Amount.* 227 milligrams per 100 pounds (5 milligrams per kilogram) body weight per day.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zurnii.*

(b) *Limitations.* Administer from a supplement containing from 0.05 to 0.5 percent amprolium with the usual amount of feed consumed in 1 day; feed for 21 days during periods of exposure or when experience indicates that coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter; as sole source of amprolium.

(ii) *Amount.* 454 milligrams per 100 pounds (10 milligrams per kilogram) body weight per day.

(a) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the treatment of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria bovis* and *E. zurnii*.

(b) *Limitations.* Administer from a supplement containing from 0.05 to 0.5 percent amprolium with the usual amount of feed consumed in 1 day; feed for 5 days; for a satisfactory diagnosis, a microscopic examination of the feces should be done by a veterinarian or diagnostic laboratory before treatment; when treating outbreaks, the drug should be administered promptly after diagnosis is determined; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter; as sole source of amprolium.

(2) *Chickens and turkeys.* It is used in the complete feed as follows:

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004% to 0.0125%).	----------	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed as follows—	

Growing conditions	Up to 5 weeks of age	From 5 to 8 weeks of age	Over 8 weeks of age
	Amprolium grams per ton	*Amprolium grams per ton*	*Amprolium grams per ton*
Severe exposure to coccidiosis	113.5 (0.0125%)	72.6–113.5 (0.008%–0.0125%)	36.3–113.5 (0.004%–0.0125%)
Moderate exposure to coccidiosis	72.6–113.5 (0.008%–0.0125%)	54.5–113.5 (0.006%–0.0125%)	36.3–113.5 (0.004%–0.0125%)
Slight exposure to coccidiosis	36.3–113.5 (0.004%–0.0125%)	36.3–113.5 (0.004%–0.0125%)	36.3–113.5 (0.004%–0.0125%)

Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed according to subtable in item (i).
Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; feed according to subtable in item (i).
Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5		1. Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
		2. Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
Bacitracin 100 to 200.		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) and blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate or bacitracin zinc. Feed according to subtable in item (i).
Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.		Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride. Feed according to subtable in item (i).

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004% to 0.0125%).	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As erythromycin thiocyanate. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
		2. Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
	Erythromycin 185.	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As procaine penicillin. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
	Penicillin plus streptomycin 90 to 180 (of combination).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed contains 16.7% penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion, and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic. Feed according to subtable in item (i).	
(ii) 72.6 to 113.5 (0.008% to 0.0125%).		Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella* only.		
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	....do....	....do....	
	Bacitracin 100 to 200.	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) and blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate, or zinc bacitracin.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not for laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As procaine penicillin	
	Penicillin plus streptomycin 90 to 180 (of combination).	Treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed contains 16.7% penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; prevention of coccidiosis caused by *E. tenella* only; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
(iii) 113.5 (0.0125%).		1. Laying chickens; prevention of coccidiosis.		
		2. Laying chickens; treatment of coccidiosis.	For moderate outbreaks of coccidiosis; administer for 2 weeks.	
	Bambermycins 2 to 3 plus roxarsone 22.8 to 34.1 (0.0025% to 0.00375%).	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis; for increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.	Feed continuously as the sole ration; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic; roxarsone as provided by No. 017210 in § 510.600 (c) of this chapter, bambermycins by No. 000039; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(iv) 113.5 to 227 0.0125% to (0.025%).	----------	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis.	----------	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis.	----------	
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	----do----------	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	----do----------	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	----do----------	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50..	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	----do----------	
	Bacitracin 100 to 200.	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	----do----------	
		2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As bacitracin zinc----------	

Amprolium in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(iv) 113.5 to 227 0.0125% to (0.025%).	Bacitracin 100 to 500.	Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).	As bacitracin zinc.	
	Bacitracin plus penicillin 100 to 500 (of combination).	As bacitracin zinc.	Feed contains 50% to 75% of bacitracin but not more than 125 g penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as bacitracin zinc.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not for laying chickens, as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As erythromycin thiocyanate.	
	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.	
		2. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.	
	Erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d, do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter.	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As procaine penicillin.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	do.	
	Penicillin plus streptomycin 90 to 180 (of combination).	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed contains 16.7% penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever), hexamitiasis.	Feed contains not less than 2.4 g of penicillin nor less than 12 g of streptomycin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Turkeys; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	do.	
(v) 227 (0.025%)		Laying chickens; treatment of coccidiosis.	For severe outbreaks of coccidiosis; administer for 2 weeks.	

§ 558.58 **Amprolium and ethopabate.**

(a) [Reserved]

(b) ***Assay limits.*** (1) Amprolium: Complete feed 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(2) Ethopabate: Complete feed 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) ***Related tolerances.*** See §§ 556.50 and 556.260 of this chapter.

(e) ***Conditions of use.*** (1) It is used in complete feed for chickens and turkeys as follows:

Amprolium and ethopabate in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) Amprolium 113.5 (0.0125%) and ethopabate 3.6 (0.0004%).	Bambermycins 2 to 3 plus roxarsone 22.8 to 34.1 (0.0025% to 0.00375%).	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis; for increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.	Feed continuously as the sole ration; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic; amprolium and ethopabate as provided by No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter, roxarsone by No. 017210, bambermycins by No. 0000 9; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	
	Lincomycin 2 to 4.	Broiler chickens; for increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis.	Not for laying chickens; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate; as sole source of amprolium.	
	Lincomycin 2 to 4 plus roxarsone 45.4 (0.005%).	Broiler chickens; for increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency and pigmentation; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis.	Not for laying chickens; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate, withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic.	
(ii) Amprolium 113.5 (0.0125%) and ethopabate 36.3 (0.004%).	----------	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to coccidiosis from *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* is likely to occur.	Not for chickens over 16 weeks of age.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; to aid in prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to coccidiosis from *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* is likely to occur; for increased rate of weight gain in broiler chickens raised in floor pens.	Not for chickens over 16 weeks of age; do not feed to laying chickens; as sole source of amprolium; not for use as a treatment for outbreaks of coccidiosis; as bacitracin methylene disalicylate as provided by No. 000794 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter; feed as the sole ration from the time chickens are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; combination as provided by No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	
	Bacitracin 5 to 35 plus roxarsone 34 (0.00375%).	Broiler chickens; for increased rate of weight gain and as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to coccidiosis from *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* is likely to occur in broiler chickens raised in floor pens.	Do not feed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic; do not use as a treatment for outbreaks of coccidiosis; feed as the sole ration from time chickens are placed on litter until past the time when coccidiosis is ordinarily a hazard; amprolium and ethopabate as provided by No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter; bacitracin methylene disalicylate as provided by No. 000794 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter; roxarsone as provided by No. 017210 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter; combination as provided by No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	
	Bacitracin 20 to 35 plus roxarsone 34 (0.00375%).	Broiler chickens; for increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to coccidiosis from *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* is likely to occur in broiler chickens raised in floor pens.	----do----	
	Bambermycins 2 to 3.	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to coccidiosis from *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* is likely to occur; for increased rate of weight gain, and improved feed efficiency.	Feed continuously as the sole ration; as sole source of amprolium; amprolium, ethopabate as provided by No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter, bambermycins as provided by No. 000039 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	

Amprolium and ethopabate in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(ii) Amprolium 113.5 (0.0125%) and ethopabate 36.3 (0.004%).	Bambermycins 2 to plus roxarsone 22.8 to 4.1 (0.0025% to 0.00375%).	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis where severe exposure to coccidiosis from *Eimeria acervulina*, *E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti* is likely to occur; for increased rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.	Feed continuously as the sole ration; as sole source of amprolium and organic arsenic; amprolium and ethopabate as provided by No. 000006 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter, roxarsone by No. 017210, bambermycins by No. 000039. Withdraw 5 days before slaughter.	
(iii) Amprolium 113.5 to 227 (0.0125% to 0.025%) and ethopabate 3.6 (0.0004%).	.....	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis.	Not for laying hens.....	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As sole source of organic arsenic; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; not for laying hens.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; not for laying hens.	
		2. For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 h before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; not for laying hens.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50..	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate; not for laying hens.	
	Bacitracin 100 to 200.	1. Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) and blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	.....do.....	
		2. For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As zinc bacitracin, not for laying hens.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50 plus roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate; not for laying hens; as sole source of organic arsenic; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	For broiler chickens and for replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not for laying hens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Chlortetracycline 200.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease caused by strains of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* susceptible to chlortetracycline.	In low calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium and 1.5% sodium sulfate; feed continuously as soleration for not more than the 1st 3 weeks of life; not for laying hens.	

Amprolium and ethopabate in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(iii) Amprolium 113.5 to 227 (0.0125% to 0.025%) and ethopabate 3.6 (0.0004%).	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. For broiler chickens and for replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; not for laying hens.	
		2. For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; not for laying hens.	
	Erythromycin 185.	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter.	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Not for laying hens; as procaine penicillin.	
	Penicillin plus streptomycin 90 to 180 (of combination).	For broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed contains 16.7% penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate; not for laying hens.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens where immunity to coccidiosis is not desired; prevention of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As sole source of organic arsenic; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; not for laying hens.	

(2) [Reserved]

§ 558.60 Arsanilate sodium.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 75 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.60 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used in the complete feed for chickens and turkeys as follows:

(i) *Grams per ton.* 90 (0.01 percent).

(ii) *Indications for use.* For growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.

(iii) *Limitations.* Withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

(2) Arsanilate sodium may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

§ 558.62 Arsanilic acid.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 75 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.60 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use*—(1) It is used in the complete feed for chickens and turkeys as follows:

Arsanilic acid in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
90 (0.01%)		1. Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	do	
	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
		2. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Erythromycin 185.	Chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	

(2) Arsanilic acid may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) Amprolium and ethopabate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iii) Buquinolate in accordance with § 558.105.

(iv) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

§ 558.76 Bacitracin methylene disalicylate.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 70 to 130 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* The quantities of antibiotics are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of antibiotic standard.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.70 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used as bacitracin methylene disalicylate in the complete feed as follows:

Bacitracin methylene disalicylate in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 4 to 50		Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(ii) 10 to 50		1. Swine; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
		2. Chickens; maintaining or increasing egg production.	Feed 50 g per ton 1st 4 to 6 weeks of egg production; 10 to 50 g per ton for remainder of egg-laying period.	
(iii) 50 to 100		1. Chickens; prevention of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).		
		2. Swine; aid in prevention of bacterial swine enteritis.		
		3. Turkeys; prevention of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).		
(iv) 100		1. Chickens; maintaining or increasing hatchability of eggs.		
		2. Chickens; during times of stress, prevention of diseases named in this section caused by organisms susceptible to bacitracin.		
		3. Chickens; prevention of early mortality of chicks due to susceptible organisms.	For chicks; in starter ration	
		4. Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.		
100 of combination.	Penicillin	1. Chickens; maintaining or increasing hatchability of eggs.	Feed combination containing 75 g of bacitracin plus 25 g of penicillin; as procaine penicillin.	
		2. Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.	Feed containing 50% to 75% of bacitracin; as procaine penicillin.	
(v) 100 to 200		1. Chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).		
		2. Turkeys; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).		
100 to 200 of combination.	Penicillin	1. Chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed containing not less than 25 g of penicillin nor less than than 50 g of bacitracin; as procaine penicillin.	
		2. Turkeys; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).	do	

(2) It is used as bacitracin methylene disalicylate in feed for animals as follows:

(i) *Amount.* 70 milligrams per head per day.

(a) *Indications for use.* Feedlot beef cattle; reduction in the number of liver condemnations due to abscesses.

(b) *Limitations.* Administer continuously throughout the feeding period.

(ii) *Amount.* 250 milligrams per head per day.

(a) *Indicatons for use.* Feedlot beef cattle; reduction in the number of liver condemnations due to abscesses.

(b) *Limitations.* Administer continuously for 5 days then discontinue for subsequent 25 days, repeat the pattern during the feeding period.

(3) It is used as bacitracin methylene disalicylate in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) With amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) With amprolium plus ethopabate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iii) With carbarsone (not U.S.P.) in accordance with § 558.120.

(iv) With diethylstilbestrol in accordance with § 558.225.

(v) With hygromycin B in accordance with § 558.274.

§ 558.78 Bacitracin, zinc.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 70 to 130 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* The quantities of antibiotics are expressed in terms of the equivalent amount of antibiotic standard.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.70 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used as zinc bacitracin in the complete feed as follows:

Bacitracin, zinc in grams per ton	Combinations in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 4 to 50		Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(ii) 5 to 20		Quail; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	In quail not over 5 weeks of age.	
(iii) 10 to 50		1. Swine; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
		2. Chickens; maintaining or increasing egg production.	Feed 50 g per ton 1st 4 to 6 weeks of egg production; 10 to 50 g per ton for remainder of egg-laying period.	
(iv) 50 to 100		1. Chickens; prevention of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).		
		2. Turkeys; prevention of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).		
		3. Swine; aids in the prevention of bacterial swine enteritis.		
(v) 100		1. Chickens; maintaining or increasing hatchability of eggs.		
		2. Chickens; during times of stress, prevention of diseases named in this section caused by organisms susceptible to bacitracin.		
		3. Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.		
100 of combination.	Penicillin	Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.	Feed containing 50% to 75% bacitracin; as procaine penicillin.	
(vi) 100 to 500		1. Chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).		
		2. Chickens; prevention of early mortality of chicks due to susceptible organisms.	For chicks; in starter feed	
		3. Turkeys; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).		
100 to 500 of combination.	Penicillin	1. Chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed containing not less than 50% nor more than 75% of bacitracin except that it contains not more than 125 g of penicillin; as procaine penicillin.	
		2. Turkeys; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).	do	

(2) It is used in feed for growing cattle, in an amount providing not less than 35 milligrams and not more than 70 milligrams per animal per day to aid in stimulating growth and improving feed efficiency.

(3) Bacitracin zinc is used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) Amprolium with ethopabate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iii) Hygromycin B in accordance with § 558.274.

(iv) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

§ 558.120 Carbarsone (not U.S.P.).

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.60 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used in the complete feed for turkeys as follows:

(i) *Grams per ton.* 227 to 340.5 (0.025 to 0.0375 percent).

(*a*) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of blackhead.

(*b*) *Limitations.* Feed continuously beginning 2 weeks before blackhead is expected and continue as long as prevention is needed; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

(ii) *Grams per ton.* 227 to 340.5 (0.025 to 0.0375 percent) carbarsone plus 10 grams per ton bacitracin from bacitracin methylene disalicylate.

(*a*) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of blackhead; for increased rate of weight gain.

(*b*) *Limitations.* Feed continuously beginning 2 weeks before blackhead is expected and continue as long as prevention is needed; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

(2) Carbarsone (not U.S.P.) may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

(ii) [Reserved]

§ 558.126 Chlormadinone acetate.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 75 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.130 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for beef heifers and beef cows as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 10 milligrams per head per day.

(2) *Indications for use.* Synchronization of estrus (heat).

(3) *Limitations.* Administer in feed for 18 days; do not administer within 28 days of slaughter; do not administer to cows producing milk for food.

§ 558.128 Chlortetracycline.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 70 to 130 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.150 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used in the feed for cockatoos, macaws, and parrots as follows:

(i) *Amount.* 10 milligrams per gram of mash.

(ii) *Indications for use.* Treatment of psittacine birds suspected or known to be infected with psittacosis.

(iii) *Limitations.* As chlortetracycline hydrochloride.

(2) It is used in complete feed as follows:

TABLE 1.—*In complete feed*

Chlortetracycline in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 10 to 50		1. Chickens and turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
		2. Swine; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	do	
(ii) 20 to 50		1. Lambs and growing sheep; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	do	
		2. Mink; growth promotion and feed efficiency; as an aid in increasing pelt size.	do	
(iii) 50 to 100		1. Chickens and turkeys; during times of stress, for prevention of diseases named in this section caused by organisms susceptible to the indicated levels of the cycline salt.	do	
		2. For chickens; prevention of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection).	do	
		3. For turkeys; prevention of infectious sinusitis, hexamitiasis.	do	
		4. For laying chickens; maintaining or increasing egg production or hatchability of eggs.	do	
		5. For chicks; prevention of early mortality due to organisms susceptible to chlortetracycline.	do	
		6. Swine; maintenance of weight gain in the presence of atrophic rhinitis; reduction of the incidence of cervical abscesses; prevention of bacterial swine enteritis; prevention of bacterial swine enteritis during times of stress.	do	

TABLE 1.—*In complete feed*

Chlortetracycline in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(iv) 100 to 200		1. For chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
		2. For turkeys; treatment of blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis, mud fever), infectious sinusitis, hexamitiasis; prevention of synovitis.	As chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
		3. For chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride as follows: In low-calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium, not to be fed continuously for more than 8 weeks; in low-calcium feed containing 0.40% to 0.55% dietary calcium, not to be fed continuously for more than 5 d; in low-calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium and 1% to 1.5% sodium sulfate, to be fed continuously for not more than the 1st 3 weeks of life.	
		4. Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.	As chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
(v) 200		1. For chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria necatrix* and *Ei tenella*.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride in low-calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium, not to be fed continuously for more than 8 weeks; in low-calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium and 1.0% to 1.5% sodium sulfate, to be fed continuously for not more than the first 3 weeks of life.	
		2. For chickens; treatment of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria necatrix* and *E. tenella*.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride in low-calcium feed containing 0.4% to 0.55% dietary calcium, not to be fed continuously for more than 5 d.	
		3. For chickens; control of synovitis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
		4. For turkeys; control of synovitis.	As chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
		5. For broiler chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease caused by strains of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* susceptible to chlortetracycline.	In low calcium feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium and 1.5% sodium sulfate; feed continuously as sole ration for not more than the 1st 3 weeks of life.	
		6. Swine; as an aid in reducing spread of leptospirosis.	Sole medication; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
(vi) 200 to 400		For ducks; for the control and treatment of fowl cholera caused by *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to chlortetracycline.	Feed in complete ration to provide from 8 to 28 mg per pound of body weight per day depending upon age and severity of disease, for not more than 21 d; as the calcium complex of chlortetracycline equivalent to chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
(vii) 400		1. For turkey poults not over 4 weeks of age; aid in reducing mortality due to paratyphoid caused by *Salmonella typhimurium*.	In low calcium feed containing 1% total calcium with not less than 0.45% calcium from calcium sulfate; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
		2. Swine; as an aid in reducing shedding of leptospirae; as an aid in reducing the abortion rate of swine and the mortality rate of newborn pigs when leptospirosis is present.	To be fed for 14 d as sole medication; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
(viii) 800		For chickens; aid in the reduction of mortality due to *E. coli* infections susceptible to such treatment.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride; in feed containing 0.8% dietary calcium; not to be fed continuously for more than 5 d; withdraw 24 h prior to slaughter.	

TABLE 2.—*In cattle feed*

Chlortetracycline	Combination in milligrams per head per day	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
Milligrams per pound of body weight per day				
(i) 0.1		For calves up to 250 lb in weight in milk replacers or starter feeds; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(ii) 0.5		1. For beef cattle over 1,500 lb in weight; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	Not to be administered within 48 h of slaughter.	
		2. For calves up to 250 lb in weight; aid in the prevention of bacterial diarrhea.	In milk replacers or starter feeds.	
(iii) 5.0		For beef cattle; aid in the elimination of the carrier state of anaplasmosis.	Feed for 60 days; for use in the carrier state only; not to be fed within 10 d of slaughter. Labeling shall include a statement that a positive complement-fixation test at conclusion of a 60-d feeding period does not necessarily establish that anaplasmosis carrier state is still active. To positively establish that the carrier state has been eliminated, inject blood from a suspected carrier into a splenectomized (susceptible) calf.	
Milligrams per head per day				
(iv) 25 to 70		For calves in finished feed; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(v) 70		1. For feedlot cattle; aid in prevention of liver abscesses.		
		2. For beef cattle up to 700 lb in weight; aid in reduction of bacterial diarrhea; aid in prevention of foot rot.		
		3. For growing cattle in finished feed; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(vi) 85		For horses up to 1 yr of age where such horses are not to be slaughtered for food purposes.		
(vii) 100		For beef cattle over 700 lb in weight; aid in reduction of bacterial diarrhea; aid in prevention of foot rot.		
(viii) 350		1. For beef cattle; aid in prevention of bacterial pneumonia and shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia); aid in reduction of losses due to respiratory infection (infectious rhinotracheitis, shipping fever complex).	Not to be administered within 48 h of slaughter.	
		2. For beef cattle up to 700 lb in weight; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	Not to be administered within 48 h of slaughter.	
	Sulfamethazine 350.	For beef cattle; aid in the maintenance of weight gains in the presence of respiratory disease such as shipping fever.	Feed for 28 d; withdraw 7 d prior to slaughter.	
(ix) 500		For beef cattle 700 to 1,000 lb in weight; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	Not to be administered within 48 h of slaughter.	
(x) 750		For beef cattle 1,000 to 1,500 lb in weight; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	do	

(3) Chlortetracycline may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) Amprolium plus ethopabate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iii) Buquinolate in accordance with § 558.105.

(iv) Clopidol in accordance with § 558.175.

(v) Decoquinate in accordance with § 558.195.

(vi) Diethylstilbestrol in accordance with § 558.225.

(vii) Hygromycin B in accordance with § 558.274.

(viii) Robenidine hydrochloride in accordance with § 558.515.

(ix) Roxarsone in accordance with § 558.530.

(x) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

§ 558.225 Diethylstilbestrol.

(a) *Approvals.* (1) Dry premix of 2 grams (0.44 percent) and 10 grams (2.2 percent) of diethylstilbestrol per pound have been granted, and liquid premix of 20 grams (4.4 percent) and 40 grams (8.8 percent) of diethylstilbestrol per pound have been granted for use in manufacturing finished feeds within the currently approved use levels of 5 to 20 milligrams per head per day; for sponsor see No. 000986 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(2) Dry premix of 2 grams (0.44 percent), 4 grams (0.88 percent), and 10 grams (2.2 percent) of diethylstilbestrol per pound has been granted for use in manufacturing finished feeds within currently approved use levels of 5 to 20 milligrams per head per day; for sponsor see No. 024264 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(3) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed containing below 0.00022 percent diethylstilbestrol must have 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount. Finished feed containing over 0.00022 percent diethylstilbestrol must have 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* Maximum level of diethylstilbestrol permitted in concentrate for cattle is 0.0044 percent.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.190 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used in animal feed as follows:

Diethylstilbestrol in milligrams per head per day	Combination in milligrams per head per day	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 2		Fattening of sheep	Sheep; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding animals.	
(ii) 5 to 20		Fattening of beef cattle	Beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals; feed not more than 10 mg per head per day to animals under 750 lb body weight.	000986, 024264.
(iii) 10		do	Beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
	Bacitracin 70	Fattening of beef cattle; reduction in number of liver condemnations due to abscesses in feedlot beef cattle; as bacitracin methylene disalicylate.	Beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals. Feedlot beef cattle; administer continuously throughout the feeding period; withdraw 7 d before slaughter.	
	Bacitracin 250	do	Beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals. Feedlot beef cattle; administer continuously for 5 d, then discontinue for subsequent 25 d, repeat the pattern during the feeding period; continue diethylstilbestrol during 25-d period.	
	Bacitracin 35 to 70	Fattening of beef cattle; growth promotion and feed efficiency; as zinc bacitracin.	Beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
	Chlortetracycline 0.5 mg per pound of body weight per day.	Fattening of beef cattle; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	Beef cattle over 1,500 lb in weight; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
	Chlortetracycline 70.	1. Fattening of beef cattle; aid in prevention of liver abscesses.	Beef cattle and feedlot beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
		2. Fattening of beef cattle; aid in reduction of bacterial diarrhea; aid in the prevention of foot rot.	Beef cattle up to 700 lb in weight; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
	Chlortetracycline 100.	Fattening of beef cattle; aid in reduction of bacterial diarrhea; aid in the prevention of foot rot.	Beef cattle over 700 lb in weight; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
	Chlortetracycline 350.	1. Fattening of beef cattle; aid in prevention of bacterial pneumonia and shipping fever (hemorrhagic septicemia); aid in reduction of losses due to respiratory infection (infectious rhinotracheitis, shipping fever complex).	Beef cattle; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
		2. Fattening of beef cattle; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	Beef cattle up to 700 lb in weight; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	

Diethylstilbestrol in milligrams per head per day	Combination in milligrams per head per day	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(iii) 10	Chlortetracycline 500.	Fattening of beef cattle; aid in prevention of anaplasmosis.	Beef cattle 700 lb to 1,000 lb in weight; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding animals.	
	Chlortetracycline 750.	do	Beef cattle 1,000 to 1,500 lb in weight; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	
	Oxytetracycline 75 to 80.	Fattening of beef cattle; reduction in incidence and severity of liver abscesses.	Beef cattle over 400 lb in weight; as monoalkyl (C_8, C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	

(2) [Reserved]

§ 558.240 Dimetridazole.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 85 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.210 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for turkeys as follows:

(1) *Amount per ton.* 136 to 182 grams (0.015 to 0.02 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* For prevention of blackhead (histomoniasis, infectious enterohepatitis), growth promotion and feed efficiency.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed continuously; do not feed to birds producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of dimetridazole.

(2) *Amount per ton.* 544 to 725 grams (0.06 to 0.08 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the control of blackhead (histomoniasis, infectious enterohepatitis).

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed for not more than 7 days; do not feed to birds producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of dimetridazole.

§ 558.248 Erythromycin thiocyanate.

(a) *Approval*—(1) Premix level of 2.2 percent erythromycin thiocyanate granted to No. 043731 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits*—(1) Complete feed containing less than 20 grams per ton, 50 to 150 percent of labeled amount.

(2) Complete feed containing over 20 grams per ton, 75 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* (1) The levels of antibiotic listed are expressed in terms of the weight of erythromycin master standard. One gram of erythromycin thiocyanate is equivalent to 0.925 gram of erythromycin master standard.

(2) Complete swine feeds processed from premixes that contain not more than 10 grams of erythromycin thiocyanate (9.25 grams of erythromycin) per pound and conform to the requirements of this section are not required to comply with the provisions of section 512(m) of the act (21 U.S.C. 360b(m)).

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.230 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use*—(1) It is used in the complete feeds as follows:

Erythromycin thiocyanate in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 4.6 to 18.5		Chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(ii) 9.25 to 18.5		Turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	For turkeys not over 12 weeks of age.	
(iii) 9.25 to 64.75		Swine; increase in weight gain, improved feed efficiency in starter pigs (9.25 to 64.75) and grower-finishing pigs (9.25).	Starter ration for animals up to 35 lb body weight.	043731.
(iv) 18.5		Laying chickens; aids in increasing egg production.		
(v) 92.5		1. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.	
		2. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter.	
		3. Turkeys; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress.	
(vi) 185		1. Chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter.	
		2. Turkeys; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes.	

(2) In feed for feedlot beef cattle at 37 milligrams per head per day as an aid in stimulating growth and improving feed efficiency.

(3) Erythromycin thiocyanate may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) Amprolium and ethopabate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iii) Arsanilic acid in accordance with § 558.62.

(iv) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

§ 558.254 Famphur.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* Famphur is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Do not use this product in animals simultaneously or within a few days before or after treatment with or exposure to cholinesterase-inhibiting drugs, pesticides, or chemicals.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See 40 CFR 180.233.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the feed for cattle as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 1.1 milligrams per pound body weight per day.

(i) *Indications for use.* For control of grubs and as an aid in control of sucking lice.

(ii) *Limitations.* For beef cattle and nonlactating dairy cows; feed for 30 days; withdraw from dry dairy cows and heifers 21 days prior to freshening; withdraw 4 days prior to slaughter.

(2) *Amount.* 2.3 milligrams per pound body weight per day.

(i) *Indications for use.* For control of grubs.

(ii) *Limitations.* For beef cattle and nonlactating dairy cows; feed for 10 days; withdraw from dry dairy cows and heifers 21 days prior to freshening; withdraw 4 days prior to slaughter.

§ 558.258 Ferrous fumarate.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 80 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in animal feed as a source of iron for the prevention of iron deficiency anemia in baby pigs, in an amount not to exceed that necessary to accomplish its intended effect.

§ 558.262 Furazolidone.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.290 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the feed for swine as follows:

(1) *Amount per ton.* 150 grams (0.0165 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* In sows, for prevention of bacterial scours in baby pigs; growth promotion while on medication.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed 1 week before farrowing and 2 weeks after farrowing.

(2) *Amount per ton.* 100 to 200 grams (0.011 to 0.022 percent).

(i) *Indications of use.* Prevention of bacterial enteritis (necrotic enteritis, necro) and vibrionic (bloody) dysentery; growth promotion while on medication.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed 100 grams per ton for 5 weeks; or 150 grams per ton for 3 weeks; or 200 grams per ton for 2 weeks.

(3) *Amount per ton.* 300 grams (0.033 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* Treatment of bacterial enteritis (necrotic enteritis, necro) and vibrionic (bloody) dysentery; growth promotion while on medication.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed 10 to 14 days.

§ 558.266 Griseofulvin.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for chinchillas as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 160 milligrams per pound (0.0353 percent).

(2) *Indications for use.* Prevention, treatment, and control of fungal infections caused by *Trichophyton*, and as an aid in the prevention of fur chewing associated with these fungal infections.

(3) *Limitations.* Administer as sole ration.

§ 558.274 Hygromycin B.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 75 to 125 percent of the labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.330 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It may be used in complete feed for animals as follows:

Hygromycin B in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 8 to 12	----------	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*).	----------	
	Bacitracin 100	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate or zinc bacitracin.	
	Bacitracin plus penicillin (100 to 200 of combination).	1. Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Feed containing not less than 25% of penicillin plus not less than 50% of bacitracin; as procaine penicillin plus bacitracin methylene disalicylate.	
		2. Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Combination containing not less than 50% nor more than 75% of bacitracin, except that it contains not more than 125 g of penicillin; as procaine penicillin plus zinc bacitracin.	

Hygromycin B in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(1) 8 to 12		3. Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	Combination containing 50% to 75% bacitracin, but not more than 125 g of penicillin, as procaine penicillin.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Penicillin 100.	Chickens; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris galli*), cecal worms (*Heterakis gallinae*), and capillary worms (*Capillaria obsignata*); treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As procaine penicillin	
	Penicillin plus streptomycin (90 to 180 of combination).	...do	Feed containing 16.7% of penicillin; as procaine penicillin plus streptomycin sulfate.	
(ii) 12		Swine; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris suis*), nodular worms (*Oesophagostenum dentatum*) and whipworms (*Trichuris suis*).	Withdraw 48 h prior to slaughter.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Swine; control of infestation of large roundworms (*Ascaris suis*), nodular worms (*Oesophagostenum dentatum*) and whipworms (*Trichuris suis*); treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.	As chlortetracycline hydrochloride; withdraw 48 h prior to slaughter.	

(2) [Reserved]

§ 558.342 Melengestrol acetate.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 70 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.380 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for heifers as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 0.25 to 0.50 milligram per head per day.

(2) *Indications for use.* Use in feed for growth stimulation, improved feed utilization, and suppression of estrus (heat).

(3) *Limitations.* Heifers being fed for slaughter; administer in feed supplement; withdraw 48 hours prior to slaughter.

§ 558.368 Nihydrazone.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* Poultry that have survived salmonella outbreaks should not be kept for laying-house replacements or breeders unless tests show they are not carriers.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.450 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for chickens as follows:

Nihydrazone in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
100		Broiler chickens and replacement chickens not over 14 weeks of age; for prevention of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); in the presence of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) to reduce mortality and severity of infection, to reduce the number of lesions, and to assist in maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency; for prevention of pullorum disease; fowl typhoid; paratyphoid (salmonellosis); coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*; and histomoniasis (blackhead).	Not for laying chickens.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50.	Broiler chickens and replacement chickens not over 14 weeks of age; for prevention of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); in the presence of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) to reduce mortality and severity of infection, to reduce the number of lesions, and to assist in maintaining weight gains and feed efficiency; for prevention of pullorum disease; fowl typhoid; paratyphoid (salmonellosis); coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix, E. maxima*, and *E. brunetti*; and histomoniasis (blackhead); growth promotion and feed efficiency.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate or zinc bacitracin; not for laying chickens.	
	Chlortetracycline 10 to 50.	....do	As chlortetracycline hydrochloride; not for laying chickens.	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	....do	As procaine penicillin; not for laying chickens.	

§ 558.370 Nitrofurazone.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 80 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for mink as follows:

(1) *Amount per ton.* 100 to 200 grams (0.011 to 0.022 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* Treatment of gray diarrhea.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed 100 grams per ton for 3 days, then 200 grams per ton for 21 days (amount of active ingredient calculated on feed before water added); do not repeat treatment. Discard unused mixed feed every 24 hours.

(2) *Amount per ton.* 100 grams (0.011 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* Control of gray diarrhea.

(ii) *Limitations.* Feed continuously during susceptible period, not to exceed 90 days (amount of active ingredient calculated on feed before water added). Discard unused mixed feed every 24 hours.

§ 558.376 Nitromide and sulfanitran.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed: nitromide, 80 to 120 percent of labeled amount; sulfanitran, 75 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See §§ 556.220 and 556.680 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for chickens as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 227 grams per ton nitromide (0.025 percent) and 272 grams per ton sulfanitran (0.03 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* As an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix,* and *E. acervulina.*

(ii) *Limitations.* Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; from premixes containing not more than 25 percent nitromide and 30 percent sulfanitran.

(2) *Amount.* 227 grams per ton nitromide (0.025 percent) and 272 grams per ton sulfanitran (0.03 percent), plus 45.4 grams per ton roxarsone (0.005 percent).

(i) *Indications for use.* Prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella, E. necatrix,* and *E. acervulina;* growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.

(ii) *Limitations.* Not to be fed to laying chickens; withdraw 5 days before slaughter; from premixes containing not more than 25 percent nitromide, 30 per cent sulfanitran, and 5 percent roxarsone; as sole source of organic arsenic.

§ 558.430 Nystatin.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 75 to 125 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.470 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for chickens and turkeys as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 50 grams per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* Chickens and turkeys; aid in control of crop mycosis and mycotic diarrhea (*Candida albicans*).

(ii) *Limitations.* Growing and laying chickens; growing turkeys.

(2) *Amount.* 100 grams per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* Chickens and turkeys; treatment of crop mycosis and mycotic diarrhea (*Candida albicans*).

(ii) *Limitations.* Growing and laying chickens; growing turkeys; to be fed for 7 to 10 days.

§ 558.450 Oxytetracycline.

(a) *Approvals.* (1) Premix levels equivalent to 10 and 50 grams per pound of oxytetracycline hydrochloride granted to No. 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 65 to 135 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* (1) Finished feeds containing oxytetracycline only and conforming to the requirements of tables 1 and 2 of paragraph (e) of this section are not required to comply with the provisions of section 512(m) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(2) The amount of oxytetracycline is expressed in terms of an equivalent amount of oxytetracycline hydrochloride.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.500 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used as follows:

TABLE 1.—*In complete chicken and turkey feed*

Oxytetracycline in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 50		Chickens and turkeys; during times of stress, for prevention of diseases named in this section caused by organisms susceptible to the named levels of the oxytetracycline salt.	As mono-alykyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	
(ii) 50 to 100		1. Chickens; prevention of blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	do	
		2. Chickens and turkeys; prevention of early mortality of chicks and poults due to organisms susceptible to the oxytetracycline salt.	For chicks (1st 2 weeks of life); for poults (1st 4 weeks of life); as mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	
		3. Turkeys; prevention of hexamitiasis.	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	
(iii) 100–200		1. Chickens; prevention of complicated chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) and control of complicated chronic respiratory mortality and severity during outbreaks; prevention of fowl cholera.	do	
		2. Chickens; treatment of blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of infectious synovitis; control of complicated chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection) by lowering mortality and severity of disease during outbreaks; reduction of lesion and mortality due to organisms susceptible to oxtetracycline in the presence of complicated chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection).	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline in low-calcium feed containing 0.18% to 0.55% dietary calcium; not to be fed continuously for more than 5 d; low calcium feeds may be fed for a total of 3 5-d periods through the 1st 10 weeks of life with an interim period of 5 d between each low-calcium feeding. Not to be fed to laying chickens.	
		3. Turkeys; control of infectious sinusitis; prevention of infectious synovitis.	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	
		4. Turkeys; control blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis, mud fever); treatment of hexamitiasis.	do	
(iv) 200		1. Turkeys; control of infectious synovitis.	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	
		2. Chickens; prevention of avian infectious hepatitis; prevention and control of *E. tenella*, cause of cecal coccidiosis.	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline in low-calcium feed containing 0.18% to 0.55% dietary calcium; not to be fed continuously for more than 5 d; low-calcium feeds may be fed for a total of 3 5-d periods through the 1st 10 weeks of life with an interim period of 5 d between each low-calcium feeding. Not to be fed to laying chickens.	
		3. Chickens; control of infectious synovitis.	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	
		4. Chickens; control of fowl cholera during periods of outbreaks.	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline; in low-calcium feed containing 0.18% to 0.55% dietary calcium; for 2 weeks from outbreak of disease, 5 d of low calcium and the remaining period on normal calcium; not to be fed to laying chickens.	
	Monensin 90 to 110.	Broiler chickens; for the control of complicated chronic respiratory disease (CRD or air-sac infection) caused by *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* and *Escherichia coli*; and as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria necatrix*, *E. tenella*, *E. acervulina*, *E. brunetti*, *E. mivati*, and *E. maxima*.	Withdraw 72 h before slaughter; do not feed to laying chickens; feed continuously as sole ration; as monensin sodium.	000069
	Nequinate 18.16 (0.002%).	Broiler or fryer chickens; as an aid in prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria tenella*, *E. necatrix*, *E. acervulina*, *E. maxima*, *E. brunetti* and *E. mivati*. For control of complicated chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infections), infectious synovitis, and treatment of blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).	As mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{18}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline.	

TABLE 2.—*In cattle feed*

Oxytetracycline in milligrams per head per day	Combination in milligrams per head per day	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
75 to 80		Beef cattle; reduction of the incidence and severity of liver abscesses.	For beef cattle weighing over 400 lb; as mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{12}) trimethyl-ammonium oxytetracycline.	
	Diethylstilbestrol 10.	Fattening of beef cattle; reduction of the incidence and severity of liver abscesses.	For beef cattle weighing over 400 lb; as mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{12}) trimethyl-ammonium oxytetracycline; feed in not less than 1 lb of feed; withdraw 7 d before slaughter; do not feed to breeding or dairy animals.	

TABLE 3.—*In fish feed*

Oxytetracycline	Combination	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 250 mg per kilogram of fish per day (11.35 g per 100 lb of fish per day).		Pacific salmon; for marking of skeletal tissue.	For salmon not over 30 g body weight; administer as sole ration for 4 consecutive days in feed containing oxytetracycline hydrochloride or mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{12}) trimethyl-ammonium oxytetracycline; fish not to be liberated for at least 7 d following the last administration of medicated feed.	
(ii) 2.5 to 3.75 g per 100 lb of fish per day.		1. Salmonids; control of ulcer disease caused by *Hemophilus piscium*, furunculosis caused by *Aeromonas salmonicida*, bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia caused by *Aeromonas liquefaciens*, and pseudomonas disease.	Administer as mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{12}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline in mixed ration for 10 d; do not liberate fish or slaughter fish for food for 21 d following the last administration of medicated feed; do not administer when water temperature is below 9° C (48.2° F).	
		2. Catfish; control of bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia caused by *Aeromonas liquefaciens* and pseudomonas disease.	Administer as mono-alkyl (C_8—C_{12}) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline in mixed ration for 10 d; do not liberate fish or slaughter fish for food for 21 d following the last administration of medicated feed; do not administer when water temperature is below 16.7° C (62° F).	

(2) [Reserved]

§ 558.460 Penicillin.

(a) ***Specifications.*** As procaine penicillin G or feed grade procaine penicillin.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) ***Assay limits.*** Complete feed 65 to 135 percent of labeled amount.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) ***Related tolerances.*** See § 556.510 of this chapter.

(f) ***Conditions of use.*** (1) It is used in the complete feed for animals as follows:

Penicillin in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 1.5 to 42.5	Streptomycin 7.5 to 48.5.	Swine; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	Feed not more than 50 g of combination containing at least 1.5 g of penicillin and at least 7.5 g of streptomycin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
(ii) 2.4 to 38.0	Streptomycin 12.0 to 47.6.	Chickens and turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	Feed not more than 50 g of combination containing at least 2.4 g of penicillin and at least 12 g of streptomycin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
(iii) 2.4 to 50		Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(iv) 5 to 20		Quail; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	Quail, not over 5 weeks of age.	
(v) 10 to 50		Swine; growth promotion and feed efficiency.		
(vi) 22.5 to 50 (of the combination).	Streptomycin	Chickens; maintaining or increasing egg production.	Feed contains 16.7% of penicillin; as procaine penicillin, as streptomycin sulfate.	
(vii) 45 to 90 (of the combination).	do	Swine; aid in the prevention of bacterial swine enteritis.	do	
(viii) 50 to 100		1. Chickens; prevention of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis).		
		2. Turkeys; prevention of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).		

Penicillin in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(ix) 90 (of the combination).	Streptomycin.....	1. Chickens; prevention of early mortality caused by organisms susceptible to penicillin and streptomycin. 2. Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.	For chicks; in starter ration containing 16.7% of penicillin; as procaine penicillin, as streptomycin sulfate. Feed contains 16.7% of penicillin; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
(x) 90 to 180 (of the combination).	.....do.....	1. Chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis). 2. Turkeys; treatment of infectious sinusitis; blue comb (mud fever), hexamitiasis.	.....do..... .....do.....	
(xi) 90 to 270 (of the combination).	.....do.....	Swine; treatment of bacterial swine enteritis.	Feed contains 16.7% of penicillin; feed not more than 14 d; as procaine penicillin; as streptomycin sulfate.	
(xii) 100.....	.....	1. Chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific enteritis). 2. Turkeys; treatment of infectious sinusitis, blue comb (mud fever).	.....	

(2) Penicillin may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(ii) Amprolium plus ethopatbate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iii) Bacitracin methylene disalicylate in accordance with § 558.76.

(iv) Bacitracin zinc in accordance with § 558.78.

(v) Hygromycin B in accordance with § 558.274.

§ 558.530 Roxarsone.

(a) *Approvals.* Premix levels of 10, 20, and 50 percent to No. 011801 in § 510.600 (c) of this chapter.

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 85 to 120 percent of labeled amount.

(c) *Special considerations.* Finished feed containing roxarsone only and conforming to the requirements of this section are not required to comply with the provisions of section 512(m) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.60 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in the complete feed for chickens and turkeys.

(1) *Grams per ton.* Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025 to 0.005 percent).

(2) *Indications for use.* For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, and improved pigmentation.

(3) *Limitations.* Withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

(4) *Permitted combinations.* It may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided, as follows:

(i) Aklomide in accordance with § 558.35.

(ii) Amprolium in accordance with § 558.55.

(iii) Amprolium and ethopabate in accordance with § 558.58.

(iv) Bacitracin methylene disalicylate in accordance with § 558.76.

(v) Bacitracin zinc in accordance with § 558.78.

(vi) Buquinolate in accordance with § 558.105.

(vii) Chlortetracycline in accordance with § 558.128.

(viii) Clopidol in accordance with § 558.175.

(ix) Decoquinate in accordance with § 558.195.

(x) Monensin in accordance with § 558.355.

(xi) Nequinate in accordance with § 558.365.

(xii) Nitromide and sulfanitran in accordance with § 558.376.

(xiii) Robenidine hydrochloride in accordance with § 558.515.

(xiv) Sulfadimethoxine, ormetoprim in accordance with § 558.575.

(xv) Zoalene in accordance with § 558.680.

§ 558.579 Sulfaethoxypyridazine.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.650 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in animal feed as follows:

(1) *Swine*—(i) *Amount.* 25 milligrams per pound body weight per day.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For treatment of bacterial scours, pneumonia, enteritis, bronchitis, septicemia accompanying *Salmonella choleraesuis* infection.

(iii) *Limitations.* Administer 1,000 grams per ton (0.11 percent) in complete feed for not less than 4 days nor more than 10 days; do not treat within 10 days of slaughter; as sole source of sulfonamide; for use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

(2) *Cattle*—(i) *Amount.* 25 milligrams per pound body weight per day.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For treatment of respiratory infections (pneumonia, shipping fever), foot rot, calf scours; as adjunctive therapy in septicemia accompanying mastitis and metritis.

(iii) *Limitations.* Administer as a top dressing or in mixed feed for 4 days; do not treat within 16 days of slaughter; as sole source of sulfonamide; milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 72 hours (6 milkings) after the latest treatment must not be used for food; for use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

§ 558.582 Sulfamerazine.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Finished feed 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.660 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* It is used in fish feed for rainbow trout, brook trout, and brown trout as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 10 grams of sulfamerazine per 100 pounds of fish per day.

(2) *Indications for use.* Control of furunculosis.

(3) *Limitations.* Treat for not more than 14 days; do not treat within 3 weeks of marketing or stocking in stream open to fishing.

§ 558.680 Zoalene.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) *Assay limits.* Complete feed 85 to 115 percent of labeled amount.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.770 of this chapter.

(e) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used in the complete feed for chickens and turkeys as follows:

Zoalene in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(1) 56.8 to 113.5 (0.004% to 0.0125%).	.....	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	In complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows—	

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	56.8–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	In complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	56.8–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	In complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure.	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	56.8–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	56.8–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; as erythromycin thiocyanate; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	56.8–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

Zoalene in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(1) 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004% to 0.0125%).		2. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; as erythromycin thiocyanate; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—	

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation and development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; and as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus penicillin 2.4 to 90.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As procaine penicillin; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic, as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Bacitracin 100 to 500.	Replacement chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	As bacitracin zinc; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Replacement chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds 14 weeks of age; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

Zoalene in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(1) 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004% to 0.0125%).	Chlortetracycline 200.	Replacement chickens; control of synovitis; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride; in complete feed only; (grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age); as follows—	

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure.	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

Erythromycin 18.5.	1. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure.	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083)%

	2. Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure.	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

Erythromycin 18.5.	Replacement chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter; in complete feed only (grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age); as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure.	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

Zoalene in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(1) 36.3 to 113.5 (0.004% to 0.0125%).	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis.	As procaine penicillin; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; as follows—	

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Penicillin 2.4 to 50 plus roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Replacement chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As procaine penicillin; in complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

	Roxarsone 22.7 to to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Replacement chickens; development of active immunity to coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	In complete feed only; grower ration not to be fed to birds over 14 weeks of age; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic; as follows—

Growing conditions	Starter ration	Grower ration
	Grams per ton	*Grams per ton*
Severe exposure	113.5 (0.0125%)	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)
Light to moderate exposure.	75.4–113.5 (0.0083%–0.0125%)	36.3–75.4 (0.004%–0.0083%)

(ii) 113.5 (0.0125%).	----------	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	----------
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 days before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens; aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during periods of stress; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; control of coccidiosis.	----do----
		2. Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation; aid in the prevention of infectious coryza.	----do----
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; as erythromycin thiocyanate; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.

Zoalene in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(ii) 113.5 (0.0125%).	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%) plus penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As procaine penicillin; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate, or zinc bacitracin.	
	Bacitracin 4 to 50 plus roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis; improving pigmentation.	As bacitracin methylene disalicylate, or zinc bacitracin; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Bacitracin 100 to 200.	Broiler chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection), blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As zinc bacitracin.	
	Chlortetracycline 100 to 200.	Broiler chickens; treatment of chronic respiratory disease (air-sac infection); blue comb (nonspecific infectious enteritis); prevention of synovitis; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Not to be fed to laying chickens; as chlortetracycline hydrochloride.	
	Erythromycin 4.6 to 18.5.	roiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As erythromycin thiocyanate.	
	Erythromycin 92.5.	1. Broiler chickens; aid in the prevention of chronic respiratory disease during period of stress; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Feed for 2 d before stress and 3 to 6 d after stress; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.	
		2. Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention of infectious coryza; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Feed for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 24 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.	
	Erythromycin 185.	Broiler chickens; as an aid in the prevention and reduction of lesions and in lowering severity of chronic respiratory disease; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Feed for 5 to 8 d; do not use in birds producing eggs for food purposes; withdraw 48 h before slaughter; as erythromycin thiocyanate.	
	Lincomycin 2.	Broiler chickens; increase in rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency; as an aid in the prevention and control of coccidiosis.	Do not feed to laying chickens; to be fed as the sole ration; as lincomycin hydrochloride monohydrate provided by No. 000009, see § 510.600(c) of this chapter; zoalene provided by No. 025700, see § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	
	Penicillin 2.4 to 50.	Broiler chickens; growth promotion and feed efficiency; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	As procaine penicillin.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Broiler chickens; prevention and control of coccidiosis; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
(iii) 113.5 to 170.3 (0.0125% to 0.01875%).		Turkeys; prevention and control of coccidiosis.	For turkeys grown for meat purposes only.	
	Arsanilate sodium 90 (0.01%).	Turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	For turkeys grown for meat purposes only; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Arsanilic acid 90 (0.01%).	do	do	
	Carbarsone (not U.S.P.) 277 to 340.5 (0.025% to 0.0375%).	Turkeys; prevention and control of coccidiosis; aid in the prevention of blackhead.	For turkeys grown for meat purposes only; feed continuously beginning 2 weeks before blackhead and coccidiosis are expected and continue as long as prevention of blackhead and prevention and control of coccidiosis is needed; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	
	Roxarsone 22.7 to 45.4 (0.0025% to 0.005%).	Turkeys; growth promotion and feed efficiency; improving pigmentation.	Withdraw 5 d before slaughter; as sole source of organic arsenic.	

(2) [Reserved]

[FR Doc.76-7091 Filed 3-12-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. 76N-0082]

RECODIFICATION EDITORIAL AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

The Food and Drug Administration is in the process of recodifying all of Chapter I of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for the purpose of providing orderly development of such regulations, furnishing ample room for expansion in the years ahead, and providing the public and affected industries with regulations that are easy to find, read and understand.

The twelfth in a series of recodification documents, which reorganizes and recodifies regulations on animal drugs permitted in feed and drinking water of animals, regulations formerly under Subpart C of Part 121 of Subchapter B—Food and Food Products, is published elsewhere in this issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

To provide uniformity and continuity during the recodification, the Commissioner concludes that the references to the recodified material should be amended at this time, effective March 26, 1976.

Due to the complexity and volume of cross references involved in the recodification of these regulations, if necessary, supplemental documents will be issued at a later date.

Therefore, Chapter I of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

1. Part 121 is amended by revising the Subpart C heading to read as follows:

Subpart C—Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals

§ 121.51 [Amended]

2. Section 121.51 *Petitions proposing regulations for food additives* is amended in paragraph (i)(1) by deleting the clause "Except where the petition involves a new drug" from the beginning of the first sentence and by deleting the last sentence which reads "Where the petition involves a new drug, notification to the petitioner will be made within 30 days".

§ 121.225 [Deleted]

3. Section 121.225 *Antibiotics for growth promotion and feed efficiency* is deleted.

SUBCHAPTER C—DRUGS: GENERAL

PART 210—CURRENT GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES IN MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, PACKING, OR HOLDING OF DRUGS: GENERAL

§ 210.3 [Amended]

3. Section 210.3 is amended as follows:

a. In paragraph (c)(1) the words "feed additive supplement" or "feed additive concentrate" are changed to read "feed supplement" or "feed concentrate," and the reference to "§ 121.200" is changed to read "§ 558.3".

b. In paragraph (c)(2) the words "feed additive premix" are changed to read "feed premix," and the reference to "§ 121.200" is changed to read "§ 558.3".

SUBCHAPTER E—ANIMAL DRUGS, FEEDS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

PART 505—INTERPRETIVE STATEMENTS RE: WARNINGS ON ANIMAL DRUGS FOR OVER-THE-COUNTER SALE

§ 505.10 [Amended]

4. Section 505.10 is amended in the parenthetical sentence following the heading "CHLORTETRACYCLINE- OR TETRACYCLINE—CONTAINING PREPARATIONS FOR OPHTHALMIC, OTIC, OR ORAL USE; * * *" by deleting the reference to "§ 546.481(a)".

PART 510—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

§ 510.6 [Amended]

5. Section 510.6 is amended as follows:

a. In paragraph (d)(3) the reference to "Subpart C of Part 121 of this chapter" is changed to read "this Subchapter E".

b. In paragraph (g) the reference to "Subparts C and D of Part 121 of this chapter" is changed to read "Subpart D of Part 121 of this chapter."

§ 510.515 [Amended]

6. Section 510.515 is amended as follows:

a. In the introductory paragraph the reference to "Subpart C of Part 121 of this chapter" is changed to read "this Subchapter E".

b. In paragraph (b)(7)(i)(*b*) the reference to "§ 121.208 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.128 of this chapter".

c. In paragraph (b)(25) the reference to "§ 121.208 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.128 of this chapter".

d. In paragraph (b)(28) the reference to "§ 121.252 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.76 of this chapter".

e. In paragraph (b)(52) the reference to "§ 121.225 or § 121.241" is changed to read "§ 558.225".

PART 522—IMPLANTATION OR INJECTABLE DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS NOT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

§ 522.2240 [Amended]

7. Section 522.2240(e)(3) is amended by changing the reference to "§ 121.280 (b)" to read "§ 558.579(e)".

§ 522.2350 [Amended]

8. Section 522.2350(d)(3) is amended by changing the reference to "table 1, item 1, of § 121.241(b) of this chapter" to read "item (iii) of the table in § 558.225(e)(1)".

PART 539—BULK ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION

§ 539.310 [Amended]

9. Section 539.310(a)(3)(ii)(*b*) is amended by deleting the reference to "Part 121 of this chapter and".

PART 540—PENICILLIN ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FOR ANIMAL USE

§ 540.274c [Amended]

10. Section 540.274c is amended in paragraph (a)(1) by changing the reference to "§ 121.249(a)(5) of this chapter" to read "§ 540.874g".

PART 544—OLIGOSACCHARIDE CERTIFIABLE ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FOR ANIMAL USE

§ 544.173c [Amended]

11. Section 544.173c(b)(2) is amended by changing the reference to "§§ 444.70a (b) (2), (4), and (5), and 444.270b(b)(2)" to read "§§ 444.10a(b)(2) and 444.70a(b) (2), (4), and (5)".

§ 544.473 [Revoked]

12. Section 544.473 *Streptomycin/dihydrostreptomycin otic with antifungal agent* is revoked.

PART 546—TETRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS FOR ANIMAL USE

§ 546.110a [Amended]

13. Section 546.110a(a)(3)(ii)(*b*) is amended by changing the reference to "Parts 121 and 558 of this chapter" to read "Part 558 of this chapter".

§ 546.481 [Revoked]

14. Section 546.481 *Tetracycline hydrochloride otic* is revoked.

PART 558—NEW ANIMAL DRUGS FOR USE IN ANIMAL FEEDS

§ 558.15 [Amended]

15. Section 558.15 is amended in the tables in paragraph (g) (1) and (2) by changing all the references wherever they appear in the "Species," "Use levels" and "Indications for use" columns as follows:

From: Sec. (of this chapter)	*To: Sec.*
121.207	558.680
121.208 (tables 1, 2, and 6) and 121.208 (table 6).	558.128
121.210	558.55 or 558.58
121.213 (tables 1 and 2)	558.274
121.225, 121.225(a)(3)(iii) and 121.225(a)(3)(iv) for drug premix:	
Zinc bacitracin	558.78
Bacitracin methylene disalicylate.	558.76
Chlortetracycline	558.128
Procaine penicillin	558.460
Penicillin	558.460
Procaine penicillin and strptomycin sulfate.	558.460
Erythromycin	558.248
121.233, 121.233 (tables 1 and 2).	558.78
121.237	558.368
121.251 (table 1)	558.450
121.252 (tables 1 and 2) and 121.252 (table 3).	558.76
121.255	558.262
121.256, 121.256 (table 1), 121.256 (table 2), 121.256 (tables 1 and 2).	558.460
121.262	558.530
121.292	558.248
121.310	558.120

§ 558.325 [Amended]

16. Section 558.325 is amended as follows:

a. In paragraph (f) (2) (i) the reference to "§§ 121.210 and 121.262 of this chapter" is changed to read "§§ 558.58 and 558.530".

b. In paragraph (f) (2) (ii) the reference to "§ 121.210 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.58".

c. In paragraph (f) (2) (vi) the reference to "§ 121.207 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.680".

d. In paragraph (f) (2) (ix) the reference to "§ 121.262 of this chapter and § 558.355" is changed to read "§§ 558.355 and 558.530".

§ 558.435 [Amended]

17. Section 558.435 is amended by deleting paragraph (f) (2) and marking it [reserved].

§ 558.625 [Amended]

18. Section 558.625 is amended as follows:

a. In paragraph (f) (2) (i) the reference to "§ 121.207 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.680".

b. In paragraph (f) (2) (ii) the reference to "§ 121.213 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.274".

c. In paragraph (f) (2) (iii) the reference to "§ 121.210 of this chapter" is changed to read "§ 558.55".

The changes being made are nonsubstantive in nature and for this reason notice and public procedure are not prerequisites to this promulgation.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective March 26, 1976.

Dated: March 9, 1976.

SAM D. FINE,
Associate Commissioner for Compliance.

[FR Doc.76-7092 Filed 3-12-76;8:45 am]

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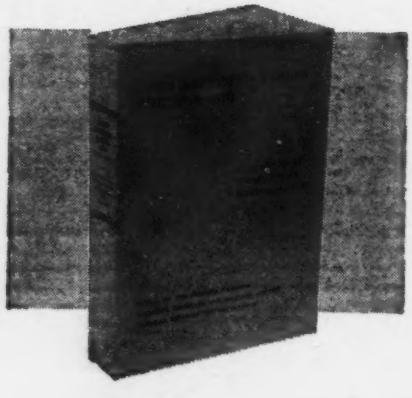
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